

United Nations Development Programme

Country: TURKEY

Project Document

**Project Title** Support to Adaptation of Syrian Women Living in Southeast Anatolia to Social and Economic Life

**UNDCS Outcome(s):** OUTCOME 4: Increased provision of inclusive and responsive public as well as community-based services to strengthen equitable access to knowledge, information and quality basic services

**Expected Output(s):** **Output 1:** Stabilized livelihoods and improvement of basic living conditions for the most vulnerable households hosting Syrian populations and those living in close proximity of camps

**Implementing Agencies:** GAP Regional Development Administration

Project Description

This project builds on the ongoing interventions implemented by UNDP in support of local economic development of Southeast Anatolia Region with focus on women, as well as communities and local systems impacted from Syrian crisis in provinces including Kilis, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Mardin. This project is designed as an initiative aiming to strengthen the response of CATOMs in support of empowerment of Syrian women in selected locations.

Programme Period: 2011-2015  
Atlas Award ID:  
Start date: 15 October 2015  
End Date: 30 October 2016

PAC Meeting Date (tbc)

Management Arrangements NIM

Total resources required USD 250,000\*

Total allocated resources: USD 250,000 \*

- Other:
  - Donor(Kuwait) USD 250,000

GMS (8%): USD 18,520

Agreed by (Government):

Agreed by (Implementing Entity-GAP RDA):

Agreed by (UNDP):



Sadrettin KARAHOCAGİL  
Başkan

Kerem DİVANLIOĞLU  
Elçi  
Çok Taraflı Ekonomik İşler  
Genel Müdür Yardımcısı

14/12/2015  
07.10.2015

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## I. CURRENT SITUATION:

The influx of Syrians to Turkey is continuously increasing, with highest concentration in Southeast Anatolia Region. While the latest official figure of Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) on the number of refugees is reported as more than 1.7 million (of which 265 thousand are accommodated in camps in various provinces of Turkey) it is estimated that the number of Syrians in Turkey already exceeded 2 million.

While the needs, skills and aspirations of the Syrian population in camps and urban settings as well as different segments have variations, it is widely known and accepted that crises impact women disproportionately. This impact happens due to social and cultural norms and disadvantages women already face in their daily lives. Crisis situations aggravate this situation and hence call for an understanding of the diversified needs of women. Additionally, it is also widely accepted that while crisis response and recovery processes are being designed, women's diversified needs should be taken into consideration. This calls for new and diversified crisis response for women.

For the case of Syrian women (in Turkey as well as in other countries hosting Syrians), there is a wide range of incidents of sexual and gender based violence, early marriages and additional trauma due to their family related responsibilities. The assessment conducted by AFAD on Syrian women in Turkey (AFAD, 2014-<https://www.afad.gov.tr/Dokuman/TR/80-20140529154110-turkiye'deki-suriyelikadinlar,-2014.pdf>) (living in camp and non-camp settings) reveals that the age range of women is concentrated in 19-54 bracket (with 44 percent in non-camp and 42 percent in camp settings). The same research reveals that almost 21 percent of these women in camp and non-camp setting are illiterate and 35 percent are primary school graduates. While it is acknowledged that this age group has the potential to be involved in productive activities and labor force, the same research suggests that a majority of them do not have any profession or income whereas a majority considers their profession as housewives. They also do not have adequate means to participate in social life, due to social and language barriers. The field work and studies conducted by various parties including other UN Agencies, UNDP and GAP RDA confirm that the Syrian women are in need for social guidance and consultancy to lead their daily lives.

There are some organizations already active in social and economic integration of Syrian women, both of Syrian and Turkish origin, and additionally UN agencies such as UNFPA and government agencies such as Ministry of Family and Social Policies, AFAD, GAP RDA and others provide support for women. UNFPA strategy aims at creating "Women and girls safe spaces", which are formal or informal places where women and girls feel physically and emotionally safe. The empowerment support provided in these settings is mainly geared around prevention of sexual and gender based violence, provision of psychosocial support/counselling, reproductive health services and social integration. Currently there are seven safe spaces in the provinces impacted from the Syrian influx, also including Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Mardin.

On the other hand, local NGOs and women support mechanisms such as CATOMs have been extending and are planning to extend their support to Syrian women, in their line of activity. Kilis CATOM has been the most progressed CATOM among others, providing services such as Turkish courses, basic productive skills trainings (hand-crafts, embroidery, hair-dressing, etc.) in addition to other forms of in-kind and counselling support. Kilis CATOM also established a soft partnership with the "Center for Activation of Syrian Women", which is a NGO of Syrian origin. The NGO received some funding from bilateral organizations, but needs further support to continue its activities. Kilis CATOM provides all sorts of support to the Center which has access to 285 Syrian women and 40 children. Kilis CATOM also set up a support system in Kilis Öncüpinar camp through rehabilitation and counselling services as well as social activities aiming for socialization of the women from two communities. This initiative reached 1850 Syrian women in 7 months period.

Although such support interventions are developed and provide important- albeit limited support in terms of numbers, there is further need to empower Syrian women for their integration in economic life as a means for empowerment and rehabilitation. The observations in the field demonstrate that there is a continuous need for reaching out to women in both camp and non-camp settings in all areas.

Initial assessments with CATOM managements demonstrate an interest on both the demand and supply side of such support. The CATOMs identified up to now, are Mardin Gül Medrese CATOM, Mardin Meydanbaşı CATOM, Mardin İstasyon CATOM, Nusaybin CATOM, Midyat CATOM, Kızıltepe CATOM, Suruç CATOM, Parmaksız CATOM, Ahmet Yesevi CATOM, Kilis İslambey CATOM, and Kilis Ekrem Çetin CATOM. These CATOMs conducted some initial assessments and planning to conduct similar activities towards social cohesion and income generation related skills building. Some of these CATOMs have direct contact with the camps where women have a desperate need for such support for counseling and skills building.

Considering that livelihoods and social empowerment interventions targeting Syrian women in Turkey are rather limited, there is also need to strengthen support mechanisms in these areas as well. There is a need for a comprehensive set of support for social and economic empowerment, linked with sales and marketing support to generate incomes for the Syrian women.

Recent UNDP consultations at local level also confirm the above - the protracted crisis makes life of the Syrian women more difficult and calls for longer term solutions for their well-being. They suffer cultural adaptation related problems, concern of future economic difficulties, and live under the risk of sexual and domestic violence, prejudice, early and forced marriages, and all forms of exploitation. During UNDP's visits to camps, the camp administrators emphasized the need of these women for even the smallest activities to keep them connected to life such as simple income generating activities. It is reported that they prefer to work or engage in some productive activities rather than brooding on tragedies they faced because of the crisis.

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## II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

This intervention is designed in support of the Turkey Chapter of Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) covering the period of 2015-2016 in the five neighboring countries, i.e. Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. The priority of the 3RP for the impacted communities is to strengthen the resilience and increase the income opportunities for all those affected by the crisis, enabling Syrians to attain better life standards and to sustain their livelihoods in the longer term through increased capacities which will also be valuable upon their return to Syria. While the designed interventions targeting mainly the Syrians aim to ultimately strengthen livelihoods of the Syrians, other interventions addressing local systems aim to develop the capacities of local service delivery units including the government and non-governmental actors for better service delivery to the impacted communities. Similarly, livelihood related empowerment interventions will be complemented with others-in a holistic manner, to strengthen women's engagement in the community and address issues such as gender based violence.

This project will build on UNDP's experience and partnership in supporting women's socio-economic empowerment in Southeast Anatolia Region. UNDP and Southeast Anatolia Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA) has been jointly implementing a project "Innovations for Women's Empowerment in Southeast Anatolia-Phase 1 and 2" since 2008, with the objective of strengthening the organizational capacities and skills of women's enterprises in Southeast Anatolia with funding from Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). It applies a comprehensive approach, by *combining social empowerment with economic empowerment* and aims at strengthening the institutional capacities for women's economic empowerment, including those managed by Multi-purpose Community Centers (CATOMs).<sup>1</sup> This intervention has been important in employing a marketing and sale support, by establishing a brand and sales connections for producing women. A similar approach will be employed in this project, to strengthen the income opportunities and results for Syrian women in selected locations.

On the other hand, UNDP recently started another initiative aiming to increase the local capacities for delivery of employment services for the communities in Southeast Anatolia that are impacted from the crisis (including Syrian men and women). Such services to be implemented in Gaziantep will be geared in industry and service sectors and will be implemented in partnership with GAP RDA, Gaziantep Chamber of Industry and Gaziantep Municipality. The activities set forth in this project/activity specifically for Syrian women will also benefit from these interventions of UNDP.

Within this project the CATOM structures will primarily be used to reach out to Syrian women living in the GAP region. CATOMs are already engaged in the Syrian crisis response addressing Syrian women within their mandate - CATOMs reach out to Syrian women and women's organizations to identify the needs for better integration in the society, and provide support and trainings to the Syrian peers. The model will be based on provision of support in the area of livelihoods to the existing women's centers run by various organizations, and to establish partnerships between CATOMs and relevant organizations working to empower Syrian women in Turkey in social and economic terms. The use of UN Volunteers modality will also be explored/considered to promote volunteerism around this topic and scale up existing interventions.

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<sup>1</sup> ÇATOMs (Multi-Purpose Community Centers) are community-based participatory institutions, mainly targeting women and children. ÇATOMs have been operationalized by GAP RDA in 1995 in line with the Administration's social and human development strategy. They are mainly located in poor regions and target the most disadvantaged women including those that are illiterate and unemployed. Currently, there are 44 ÇATOMs in 9 provinces of the Southeast Anatolia Region. In addition to delivering educational, cultural and social programs, ÇATOMs are important outfits for UNDP's project for reaching out to women and ensuring their participation in project activities.

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### III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS:

This project aims at strengthening the social and economic skills of Syrian women living in selected locations of Southeast Anatolia - both in camp and non-camp settings, through a holistic perspective also integrating an approach to eliminate gender based violence. The beneficiaries will include the Syrian women as primary beneficiaries as well as the host communities/systems that provide services to Syrian women as indirect beneficiaries.

The project will do a detailed assessment of the social conditions in which Syrian women live in and their needs to participate in productive activities and protect their dignity. This assessment will also include the services and facilities available in the region, serving for Syrian women-supported and run by different organizations including UN agencies and other NGOs (Syrian and Turkish). In response, the project will design interventions providing social service support, trainings (social and economic skills building), consultancy and basic needs to empower them in social and economic terms as a response to the needs of the beneficiaries. Ultimately this will also help their social adaptation and resilience for the duration they live in Turkey and contribute to social cohesion.

The project will also support empowerment of the Syrian women in the social and economic life in communities they reside. Joint cooperation and action by the Syrian women and the CATOMs as well as with other NGOs in the SEA region can help cope with the challenges they face. Furthermore, economic gains will be generated for women through joint economic/productive activities as well as their sales and marketing. Sales and marketing support will be provided using various channels including local, national and even international if possible/feasible-using Internet and social media as appropriate.

The project will both provide technical assistance and support as well as counseling for social development and economic productivity, and will support joint initiatives developed by CATOMs and Syrian organizations/platforms. The project will also aim at financially supporting joint initiatives of Syrian and Turkish NGOs (more specifically CATOMs) towards socio-economic empowerment and institution building.

One example of such platforms that support Syrian women is the NGO Suriyeli Kadınları Etkin Kılma Merkezi (Syrian Woman Activation Center), operating in Kilis. There is already some level of engagement with this NGO and Kilis ÇATOM. This NGO has been established based on the model of the active ÇATOMs in the province and its line of activity is similar. 20 teachers, 2 support personnel provide Arabic, Turkish and English language courses. 180 Syrian women are among the participants of hairdressing and embroidery courses. Moreover, 40-50 children attend the kindergarten within the framework of the Center. The instructors in this NGO are volunteers, despite their financial shortcomings. There are also other platforms and NGOs operating to support Syrian women, all in need for institutional capacity building and better service delivery for their beneficiaries. Their current partnerships with CATOMs aims at providing this support, but remains very limited due to already stretched human and financial resources. Similarly, CATOMs in Mardin will soon launch joint interventions with the to-be-launched Community Centers, supported by UNFPA targeting Syrian women.

As mentioned above in relevant sections, other CATOMs in Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Şırnak have identified areas of cooperation targeting Syrian women in their respective provinces, in and out of camp settings. This project will be instrumental in achieving this objective, which is otherwise very difficult with existing financial and human resources capacities. In all interventions designed and implemented, childcare services for the women benefiting from the services available will be planned and provided as much as possible.

Within this background and in line with the CATOM's mandate, the project will support the following:

- 1- Detailed mapping of women's (Turkish and Syrian) NGOs and Centers that support social and economic empowerment of Syrian women living in Turkey (in selected provinces and localities: Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis and Mardin);

- 2- Identify and prioritize the needs of Syrian women for their stronger involvement in social and economic life (this identification will also take into account cooperation with ongoing interventions of other actors in selected localities);
- 3- Develop training and counseling programs in response to the needs (building on the existing programs where possible), including basic life skills trainings for Syrian women, Turkish language courses, basic health related training and counseling- as well as childcare support where needed and possible;
- 4- Develop and implement social activities to be implemented in partnership with CATOMs such as tours, cultural interaction activities;
- 5- Develop and implement productive activities with CATOMs for livelihoods and income generation, including household applied culinary activities, joint production atelier activities (skills building and sharing between Turkish and Syrian women);
- 6- Identify and use various marketing channels to sell the products developed by the Syrian women (local markets, Internet based, social media use, etc.);
- 7- Individual capacity building for Syrian women (confidence building, communication skills, health, basic life skills related programs);
- 8- Cultural interaction activities (e.g. conducted during religious and social events);
- 9- Support scheme for projects jointly developed by CATOMs and local NGOs that support Syrian women, as a two-dimensional capacity building and cohesion building intervention. The ultimate objective will be to support social cohesion, strengthen women's contribution to their own societies and productive skills through joint activities between relevant CATOMs and NGOs working for Syrian women, as a capacity development support for both sides.

Results will include:

- At least 500 Syrian women will receive basic life skills related trainings and support programs for strengthened livelihoods;
- At least 250 women will be engaged in productive activities;
- Selected women's NGOs will be supported in terms of their institutional capacities through CATOMs;
- A number of joint activities implemented by Turkish and Syrian women in selected provinces in support of social cohesion and community building.

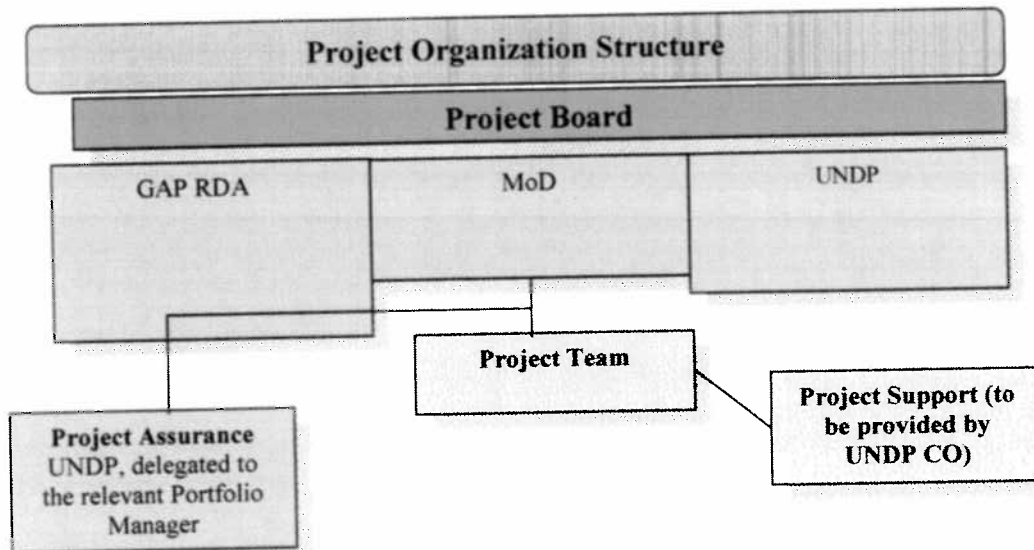
IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (2015-2016)

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS																											
<p><b>OUTPUT 1: Institutional structures delivering services to Syrian women in selected provinces of Southeast Anatolia receive technical and financial support through CATOMs particularly towards social and economic empowerment, simultaneously strengthening the capacities of CATOMs for delivering services</b></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i>                      (i) # of Syrian women benefiting from CATOM services: 200 (2011-2015)                      (ii) # of Centers and institutions reached out through CATOMs: 1 (Center for Activating Syrian Women in Kilis)</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p>	<p>Targets (Year 1)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping of women's (Turkish and Syrian) NGOs in support of social and economic empowerment of Syrian women living in Turkey (in selected provinces and localities: Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis and Mardin)</li> <li>Identify and prioritize the needs of Syrian women for stronger involvement in social and economic life, as well as their empowerment, also taking into account gender based violence (GBV), a common phenomenon in crisis situations (this assessment will also take into account the ongoing interventions in selected localities)</li> <li>Develop training/counseling programs in response to the needs (building on the existing programs where needed). These programs will include basic life skills trainings for</li> </ol>	<p>UNDP GAP Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA)</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Contractual Services</td> <td>71400</td> <td>36,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Consultants</td> <td>71300</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracts</td> <td>72100</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel Sundries (training material, etc)</td> <td>71600</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracts/g rants</td> <td>74500</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comm.&amp; visibility costs</td> <td>72600</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct implementation costs</td> <td>73500</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F&amp;A</td> <td>75100</td> <td>18,520</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>250,020</b></td> </tr> </table>	Contractual Services	71400	36,500	Local Consultants	71300	40,000	Contracts	72100	10,000	Travel Sundries (training material, etc)	71600	20,000	Contracts/g rants	74500	30,000	Comm.& visibility costs	72600	75,000	Direct implementation costs	73500	10,000	F&A	75100	18,520	<b>Total</b>		<b>250,020</b>
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<p>(i) # of Syrian women benefiting from CATOM services</p> <p>(ii) # of Centers and institutions reached out through CATOMs</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>(i) # of Syrian women benefiting from CATOM services: 750</p> <p>(ii) # of Centers and institutions reached out through CATOMs: 5</p>	<p>Syrian women, including Turkish language courses, basic health related training &amp; counseling as well as GBV related interventions also targeting a broader community-- as well as childcare support where needed and possible;</p> <p>4. Develop and implement social activities to be implemented in partnership with CATOMs such as tours, cultural interaction activities, etc.</p> <p>5. Develop and implement productive activities to be implemented for livelihoods and income generation, including household economy applied culinary activities, joint production atelier activities with CATOMs (skills building and sharing between Turkish and Syrian women);</p> <p>6. Identify and use various marketing channels to sell the products developed by the Syrian women (local markets, Internet based, social media use, etc.)</p> <p>7. Individual capacity building for Syrian women (confidence building, communication skills, health, basic life skills related programs)</p> <p>8. Cultural interaction activities (e.g. conducted during religious and social festivals)</p> <p>9. Support scheme to joint projects developed by CATOMs and local NGOs supporting Syrian women</p>	
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## V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



### Project partners and roles:

- The Project will be nationally implemented by the GAP Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA). With this arrangement, GAP RDA will be primarily accountable for the project results on behalf of the government of Turkey. While the project document and corresponding activity plans are developed in cooperation with GAP RDA, future annual work plans and budgets will be approved by GAP RDA. GAP RDA will appoint a National Project Coordinator and technical staff as appropriate, to provide strategic direction as well as day-to-day support to the project.
- UNDP will provide technical support for the project implementation. This support includes provision of human resources and consultancies, project management/monitoring and implementation support services such as procurement and contract management. UNDP's Corporate Cost Recovery Policy shall be applicable for reimbursement of UNDP's direct costs for implementation support services.

A Steering Committee will be established to take project assurance role, i.e. evaluating on a periodic basis whether the project outcomes are in line with the intended outcomes and whether the project activities are implemented in line with agreed upon work plans. The Project Board (ref. below schematic presentation) will convene within 10 days upon signature of the present project document. At its first meeting the PB will decide on the members of the project steering committee (i.e. project assurance), and the functions and working principles of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Ideally the PSC should be composed of high-level representatives of the partners of the project and other relevant parties, if any.

The Project will be subject to NIM audit, and related costs will be charged against the project budget.

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## VI LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA-signed on 21 October 1965); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner", as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing partner's custody, rests with the Implementing partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The Implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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## VII MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

### Within the annual cycle

- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

### Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
- **Progress and final reports** will be provided in line with reporting requirements set out in the relevant agreements.
- Any evaluation of the EU funded components of this project shall be conducted in line with the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement in place between the European Union and the United Nations, and in accordance with the General Conditions, Annex 2 to the present Agreement.

VIII RISK LOG

<b>Project Title: Support to Adaptation of Syrian Women Living in Southeast Anatolia to Social and Economic Life</b>	<b>Award ID:</b>	<b>Date: September 2015</b>
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	There is a lack of interest to the trainings from the Syrian community	September 2015	Operational	Impact: 3 Probability: 2	The project management will conduct a strong awareness raising and interest building operation at the local level from the beginning of the project, and will expand the outreach of the project.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	(In Atlas. automatically recorded)	
2	There is limited involvement of camp residents in vocational programmes	September 2015	Operational	Impact: 3 Probability: 3	Awareness raising and incentive programs will be reviewed and revised to increase interest among the camp residents. The role of the on-site trainers will include continuous monitoring of the level of involvement and success of the programme	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	(In Atlas. automatically recorded)	

\* on Scale of 5; 5 being the highest